Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1861. NUMBER 182.

NOTICE OF SALE.—Whereas

default has been made in the payment of the sums of money hereafter mentioned and in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage hereinafter mentioned, executed by Jacob Russell and Mary H. Russell, his wife, of the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note and the interest thereon, bearing date the 1st day of July, A. D. 1858, for the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, ($250) payable five years after the date thereof, at the office of the Cook County Savings Institution, stating that the interest thereon, which should be at the rate of ten per cent per annum, was payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, which said mortgage is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook county, Illinois, in Book 24 of Mortgages, at Page 69, and whereas default has been made in the payment of the interest upon the said note on the second day of January, 1861, and also in the payment of the taxes assessed upon the said premises for the year A. D. 1860, and both remain unpaid.

Now, therefore, I, Sumner Bosworth, M. D., as attorney for Mary Ann Bosworth, Richard Bosworth, Jr., and Mary Bosworth, of New York; Dr. S. Campbell, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Wm. Bosworth, of Chicago, the present holders of the said note and mortgage, do hereby declare the whole of the principal sum of said note to be due, and shall by virtue of the power in said mortgage contained, proceed to sell the premises described in said mortgage, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for the payment of said principal sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and the interest thereon, and all the taxes and assessments paid thereon by the said mortgagee, and also all the costs, incurred by reason of said default, and the foreclosure of said mortgage, at the south front door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on Saturday, the 16th day of February, A. D. 1861, at 12 o'clock at noon, for cash, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, as aforesaid. The premises to be sold are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: Lot Six (6), in Block Eight (8), in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West half of the North East quarter of Section Thirty-three (33), in Township Forty (40) North of Range Fourteen (14) East of the Third Principal Meridian, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and all the rights and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Dated this 2d day of January, A. D. 1861.

SUMNER BOSWORTH, M. D.,
JOHN S. PORTER, Solicitor.
FARWELL & SMITH, Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of

Cook, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, January Term, A. D. 1861. Richard J. Hamilton, of New York; Jr. Campbell, of Philadelphia, and Wm. Bosworth, of Chicago, vs. Jacob Russell and Mary H. Russell, his wife. Affidavit of the non-residence of Thomas Hughes and George B. Meacham, defendants above named, being filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County. Notice is hereby given to the said defendants, Thomas Hughes and George B. Meacham, that complainants filed their bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 2d day of January, A. D. 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against the said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of October next (1861), as is by law required. And the said defendants, Thomas Hughes and George B. Meacham, are required personally to be and appear before the Circuit Court of Cook county, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of October next (1861), to answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged, as by the rules of said Court to them allowed, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill of complaint.

STRAM & ISHAM, Comp'ts Solrs. [oct.27-6w

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas

Jacob Russell and Mary H. Russell, his wife, of the County of Cook and State of Illinois, did on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1858, execute and deliver to the undersigned their certain promissory note of that date, for the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, ($250) payable five years after the date thereof, at the office of the Cook County Savings Institution, stating that the interest thereon, which should be at the rate of ten per cent per annum, was payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, which said mortgage is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook county, Illinois, in Book 24 of Mortgages, at Page 69, and whereas default has been made in the payment of the interest upon the said note on the second day of January, 1861, and also in the payment of the taxes assessed upon the said premises for the year A. D. 1860, and both remain unpaid.

Now, therefore, I, Richard J. Hamilton, of New York; Jr. Campbell, of Philadelphia, and Wm. Bosworth, of Chicago, the present holders of the said note and mortgage, do hereby declare the principal sum secured thereby to be due, and shall by virtue of the power in said mortgage contained, proceed to sell the premises described in said mortgage, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for the payment of said principal sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and the interest thereon, and all the taxes and assessments paid thereon by the said mortgagee, and also all the costs, incurred by reason of said default, and the foreclosure of said mortgage, at the south front door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on Saturday, the 16th day of February, A. D. 1861, at 12 o'clock at noon, for cash, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, as aforesaid. The premises to be sold are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: Lot Six (6), in Block Eight (8), in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West half of the North East quarter of Section Thirty-three (33), in Township Forty (40) North of Range Fourteen (14) East of the Third Principal Meridian, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and all the rights and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Dated this 2d day of January, A. D. 1861.

RICHARD J. HAMILTON, Jr.,
WM. BOSWORTH,
SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

December 18th, 1860.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas

John T. Sherwood of the City of Chicago, by his deed bearing date the 1st day of January, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook county, Illinois, in Book 24 of Deeds, on Page 68, certain premises hereinafter described to secure the payment of a certain promissory note of even date with said deed, for the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, payable on the first day of February, A. D. 1858, in three years after date, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the first day of January, A. D. 1857, and also to secure the payment of such semi-annual interest on the said note at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the first day of July, A. D. 1857, as should be paid before the maturity of the said note, and also to secure the payment of two semi-annual interests on the said note, which have become due and not paid, and I have therefore elected to declare the said principal sum due and payable.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power in said deed of mortgage contained, I will sell at public auction, at the Court House door, in the City of Chicago, in said county of Cook, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all the right, title and interest which the said John T. Sherwood had on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1857, or has now, in and to the said premises described in said mortgage, as follows, to wit: Lot Seventeen (17), in Block Eight (8), in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West half of the North East quarter of Section Thirty-three (33), in Township Forty (40) North of Range Fourteen (14) East of the Third Principal Meridian, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, for the purpose of paying the said principal sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and the interest thereon, and all the taxes and assessments paid thereon by the said mortgagee, and also all the costs incurred by reason of said default, and the foreclosure of said mortgage, as aforesaid.

Dated this 2d day of January, A. D. 1861.

JOHN T. SHERWOOD,
By FARWELL & SMITH, Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of

Cook, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, January Term, A. D. 1861. Richard J. Hamilton, of New York; Jr. Campbell, of Philadelphia, and Wm. Bosworth, of Chicago, vs. Jacob Russell and Mary H. Russell, his wife. Affidavit of the non-residence of Thomas Hughes and George B. Meacham, defendants above named, being filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County. Notice is hereby given to the said defendants, Thomas Hughes and George B. Meacham, that complainants filed their bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 2d day of January, A. D. 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against the said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of October next (1861), as is by law required. And the said defendants, Thomas Hughes and George B. Meacham, are required personally to be and appear before the Circuit Court of Cook county, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of October next (1861), to answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged, as by the rules of said Court to them allowed, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill of complaint.

STRAM & ISHAM, Comp'ts Solrs. [oct.27-6w

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas

Jacob Russell and Mary H. Russell, his wife, of the County of Cook and State of Illinois, did on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1858, execute and deliver to the undersigned their certain promissory note of that date, for the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, ($250) payable five years after the date thereof, at the office of the Cook County Savings Institution, stating that the interest thereon, which should be at the rate of ten per cent per annum, was payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, which said mortgage is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook county, Illinois, in Book 24 of Mortgages, at Page 69, and whereas default has been made in the payment of the interest upon the said note on the second day of January, 1861, and also in the payment of the taxes assessed upon the said premises for the year A. D. 1860, and both remain unpaid.

Now, therefore, I, Sumner Bosworth, M. D., as attorney for Mary Ann Bosworth, Richard Bosworth, Jr., and Mary Bosworth, of New York; Dr. S. Campbell, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Wm. Bosworth, of Chicago, the present holders of the said note and mortgage, do hereby declare the principal sum secured thereby to be due, and shall by virtue of the power in said mortgage contained, proceed to sell the premises described in said mortgage, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for the payment of said principal sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and the interest thereon, and all the taxes and assessments paid thereon by the said mortgagee, and also all the costs, incurred by reason of said default, and the foreclosure of said mortgage, at the south front door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on Saturday, the 16th day of February, A. D. 1861, at 12 o'clock at noon, for cash, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, as aforesaid. The premises to be sold are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: Lot Six (6), in Block Eight (8), in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West half of the North East quarter of Section Thirty-three (33), in Township Forty (40) North of Range Fourteen (14) East of the Third Principal Meridian, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and all the rights and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Dated this 2d day of January, A. D. 1861.

SUMNER BOSWORTH, M. D.,
JOHN S. PORTER, Solicitor.
FARWELL & SMITH, Att'ys.

MASTER'S SALE.—Circuit Court

of Cook County. Jonas C. Heartt, compl't, vs. Aaron J. Brown, Barney B. Ford, Paul Cornell, Jr., Cyrus H. McCormick, Horatio N. Otis, Elizabeth Pierce, Wm. Bacheldor, Horatio N. Otis, Elizabeth Pierce, Wm. Bacheldor, Horatio N. Otis, Elizabeth Pierce, Wm. Bacheldor, and Alexander T. Stewart, John Hall, Thomas Hall, Jr., Thomas Hall, Sr., Thomas Hall, Jr., and Thomas Hall, Sr., executors, &c., of Wm. Jones, deceased, def'ts. In Chancery.

Pursuant to a decree of said Court, to me directed, I, C. Peabody, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, will sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in said County of Cook, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all the following described premises, to wit: Lot Seventeen (17), in Block Eight (8), in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West half of the North East quarter of Section Thirty-three (33), in Township Forty (40) North of Range Fourteen (14) East of the Third Principal Meridian, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, for the purpose of paying the said principal sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and the interest thereon, and all the taxes and assessments paid thereon by the said mortgagee, and also all the costs incurred by reason of said default, and the foreclosure of said mortgage, as aforesaid.

Dated this 2d day of January, A. D. 1861.

C. PEABODY,
Master in Chancery of Cook County.
Chicago, January 16th, 1861. jan16-d&w4w

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—The Law

Firm of Spencer MICHIGAN, who her Patent Right, Tackle and Appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, at the Court House door, in the City of Chicago, on the 16th day of February, 1861, at 12 o'clock P. M., of said day, all of her interest in said Patent, as the widow of the, and is now in good condition, she is of the following described property, to wit:

Terms—Ono-half cash and remainder in six and twelve months, bearing interest from date at 10 per cent. H. W. & W. C. NEWBERRY,
Executors of Estate of Oliver Newberry.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS.

These Springs are situated in the Valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, County of Genesee, N. Y., on the line of the Central Railroad, 30 miles west of Rochester, and 30 miles east of Buffalo. The Springs are reached by Railroad from either city, and by Buffalo Plank Road, Lockport and Rochester Plank Road, Batavia and Rochester Plank Road, Batavia and Attica Plank Road, Batavia and Akron Plank Road, Batavia and Alexander Plank Road, Batavia and Corfu Plank Road, and Batavia and Pekin Plank Road. The Springs are in the midst of a fine farming country, and are surrounded by large forests of heavy timber. Hundreds of loads of fine, splendid timber are taken from the forests on the premises, for the use of the Springs. The water has been analyzed by Professor Chilton, of New York, Dr. Chilton, of Rochester, and Professor Emmons, of Albany, and has been signally successful in the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervousness, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Female Weakness, Piles, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs, and all diseases of the Blood.

Dr. Chilton, of Rochester, says: "The water is a pure Chalybeate, containing Carbonic Acid Gas in large quantities, and is a valuable tonic and alterative."

Dr. Emmons, of Albany, says: "The water is a pure Chalybeate, containing Carbonic Acid Gas in large quantities, and is a valuable tonic and alterative."

Dr. Chilton, of Rochester

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 30, 1861.

THE BANKING LAW.

It is much to be regretted that among those who earnestly desire such a reform of our banking law as will the most speedily and the most effectually deliver the State from the evils of a depreciated and irresponsible currency, there should be any serious misunderstanding, or any radical difference of opinion as to the policy to be pursued. We know, though, and we still think, that there is no occasion for divided counsels—that a good understanding and an unanimous front should be preserved, to the end that discovery views might be reconciled, and that the opponents of a sound and readily convertible currency might not be stimulated to redouble their activity. It is not for us to say who is to blame for this lack of harmony. It is not improbable that, upon full investigation, it would turn out that the fault does not rest entirely upon the shoulders of either party. But let all that pass. We urge a reconciliation—a return to free and friendly intercourse, a superiority to mere personal considerations, and an abandonment of all pride of opinion. This is a matter of public concern, affecting every interest and every class, and in its settlement all minor considerations should be kept in the background.

Of one thing our Legislators should be fully apprised, viz: that the evils of our present currency system are fast becoming intolerable to the people; that the Legislature at its present session is confidently expected to institute measures of radical reform; and that if it fails to do so, the return of its members to their outraged constituencies will be hailed with demonstrations of disappointment and of unmistakable condemnation. The bill now before the Legislature, known as the Merchants bill, we believe will, if adopted, entirely satisfy the public expectation. We cordially approve of its leading features—redemption at the counter in specie, at a half per cent discount in Chicago or Springfield, and the restriction of all issues hereafter to a basis of Illinois and United States stocks. We are aware that among those really desirous of reform, there are some who think that the rate of discount should be greater than a half per cent—that the passage of such a provision would inevitably swamp the currency system of the State, that every bank in Illinois would be compelled to go into immediate liquidation, and that the stocks on which their issues are based would be knocked down to a mere nominal value, by forcing them all upon the market at once. We differ from this view of the subject, but we do not doubt the sincerity of those who hold it. And here is occasion for friendly discussion, for a full and frank interchange of views among members of the Legislature and outsiders who entertain these conflicting opinions. We believe that in every material point but this, there is no lack of harmony among the friends of reform. Let them at least try to harmonize upon this. We beg our friends and the friends of a sound currency to stop their childish quarrels at Springfield—to cease making faces and calling each other names, and to betake themselves with earnestness to the work before them. One half of the session has gone by without making any progress. If anything is to be done at all, it must be done at once.

We repeat, that in our opinion the rate of central redemption ought not to be greater than that specified in the "Merchant's bill." We trust that all the Members from this county will yet see their way clear to give that feature their earnest support. If they do not, then we hope that it may be adopted without their votes. But if, after every possible exertion shall have been made, these hopes fail, then we would not advise the rejection of a higher rate of discount. If the Legislature utterly refuses to establish the rate at a half per cent, then we would advise the acceptance of five-eighths or of three-fourths. Better that, a thousand fold, than the present state of things. Better even one per cent, if nothing else can be obtained, than to be left to the tender mercies of the wild-cats without any shortening of their claws or any restraint upon their feline propensities. We close this article as we began it, with regret on account of divided councils, and with a renewal of the entreaty that crimination and recrimination be substituted by friendly consultation and an earnest effort to harmonize conflicting views and to secure concert of action.

ENGLISH SYMPATHY.

The Secessionists are greatly elated with what they deem satisfactory evidences that the government of Great Britain will speedily recognize their independent nationality, and send powerful fleets to disperse any blockading squadrons that may be stationed by the Federal authorities to collect the United States revenue in United States ports. The only grounds for this belief are; 1st, a speech of Lord Palmerston at a Southampton dinner, in which the Premier expressed the natural hope that our national difficulties might end peacefully; and, 2d, a statement in the Toronto *Leader* newspaper to the effect that Her Majesty's government *would* recognize the Southern confederacy in due time. As to the former of these small crumbs of comfort, it is difficult to discover how the wish of an English Minister, that a peaceful settlement of American difficulties may be arrived at, is to be construed either as a purpose to recognize a government which is as yet no government, or as an indication that he will throw the sword of England into the scale, on the side of the slave drivers. It must tax the wits of the most credulous to find in this simple and gentlemanly expression of good will, the outrageous and sanguinary designs attributed to it. As to the consolation offered by the Toronto *Leader*, we have to say merely that this is the first time the cabinet secrets of England have come to us by so circuitous a route, and that the vaticinations of the colonial newspaper are totally different from those of the London press, which may be supposed to reflect more accurately the tone of English public sentiment.

But let us look at this subject by the light of reason. Great Britain is a nation of abolitionists. Its government cannot exist an hour in defiance of public opinion. Lord Palmerston was ejected from office a few years ago for proposing an act of Parliament to provide for the surrender of persons alleged to be plotting against the lives of Continental sovereigns—a sort of moderate Sedition Law. The cotton interest of Great Britain is by no means a unit in favor of the cotton States of America. The Cotton Supply Association is laboring constantly to emancipate the spinners of Manchester and Paisley from their dependence on the negro labor of the United States, and the know, as all the world knows, that an interruption of the American export for a year or two would so stimulate the production of cotton in other parts of the world that the object of their labors would be accomplished at once. But the cotton interest of Great Britain is only a small part of the empire. Its presumed wants, or its expressed desires would hardly weigh a feather as against the great conscience of the nation, which is clear and outspoken in its condemnation of slavery everywhere. Moreover it is the established policy of the Government not to recognize new governments in any part of the world until they have acquired a *de facto* independence which is not disputed. It never recognized the independence of Hungary, even at the time when Hungary was independent. It never recognized the new kingdom of Belgium, with which it was on the most friendly terms, until the new State had been fully established. It will doubtless be the policy of the British Government to act in the same manner in the present case. It will doubtless be years before the Southern Confederacy is established as a fact, and it will require a long time for it to secure the adhesion of the Powers of Europe. Meanwhile, the Government of Great Britain will be governed by the sentiments of the British people, and these are overwhelmingly in favor of the United States. Even the Tory party, which is the party of the aristocracy, is opposed to the Secessionists. The London *Times*, which is the leading Tory organ, has spoken in the strongest terms against the Secession movement, and has declared that the Government of the United States must not be permitted to break up. The London *Post*, which is the organ of the Peelites, has also declared against Secession. The London *Herald*, which is the organ of the Irish Catholics, has also declared against Secession. The London *Chronicle*, which is the organ of the Manufacturing interest, has also declared against Secession. The London *Daily News*, which is the organ of the Liberal party, has also declared against Secession. The London *Morning Star*, which is the organ of the Free Trade party, has also declared against Secession. The London *Examiner*, which is the organ of the Literary class, has also declared against Secession. The London *Spectator*, which is the organ of the Religious Dissenters, has also declared against Secession. The London *Economist*, which is the organ of the Political Economists, has also declared against Secession. The London *Saturday Review*, which is the organ of the Conservative party, has also declared against Secession. The London *Illustrated News*, which is the organ of the Court, has also declared against Secession. The London *Punch*, which is the organ of the Humorists, has also declared against Secession. The London *Observer*, which is the organ of the Sunday Press, has also declared against Secession. The London *Sunday Times*, which is the organ of the Sunday Tories, has also declared against Secession. The London *Sunday Gazette*, which is the organ of the Sunday Whigs, has also declared against Secession. The London *Sunday Herald*, which is the organ of the Sunday Radicals, has also declared against Secession. The London *Sunday Chronicle*, which is the organ of the Sunday Manufacturers, has also declared against Secession. The London *Sunday Post*, which is the organ of the Sunday Peelites, has also declared against Secession. The London *Sunday Observer*, which is the organ of the Sunday Press, has also declared against Secession. The London *Sunday Examiner*, which is the organ of the Sunday Literary class, has also declared against Secession. The London *Sunday Spectator*, which is the organ of the Sunday Religious Dissenters, has also declared against Secession. The London *Sunday Economist*, which is the organ of the Sunday Political Economists, has also declared against Secession. The London *Sunday Review*, which is the organ of the Sunday Conservative party, has also declared against Secession. The London *Sunday Illustrated News*, which is the organ of the Sunday Court, has also declared against Secession. The London *Sunday Punch*, which is the organ of the Sunday Humorists

Constipation or Costiveness.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little importance to excite curiosity, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early corrected it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the long list of which constipation is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Fowl Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Bilious Derangements, Nervousness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Nausea and Individual Weakness, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently this disease originates in the Consumptive, but take out as Independent existence unless the disease is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Brushes are the favorite with the ladies. Their operation is perfectly natural, and they are recommended by the most eminent physicians. Sold by druggists generally. Depot, 112 Fulton-st., New York

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1861.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1861.

There was a good inquiry for Eastern exchange to-day, and at somewhat easier rates. Sales were noted at ½ per cent premium, but they did not care about parting with any more than was sufficient to supply the demand of their customers. On the street there was no active demand for good bills at ½ per cent. premium, and several lots of bank ex. change was sold at ¾.

PERSONS AND UNCURRENT FUNDS.

The following table shows the closing rates of J. Granger Adams, Esq., editor of the Chicago *Bank Note List*, No. 44 Clark street, for current exchange, &c.:

	BUYING.	SELLING.
	Prem.	Prem.
Exchange on New York	¾	¾
Ill., Wis., Mich. and Indiana Bank Notes	1	1
Ia., Ohio, K.Y., and Indiana State	¼	½
Missouri, Kansas, N. M. and Iowa	½	¾
New Jersey and Iowa Banks	¼	½
Penn., Md., No. & Free Ind. Banks	par	¼
Gold	¼	½

UNCURRENT MONEY.

	Buying.	Div.
Discredited Illinois	15	...
Va., N. C., Ala., Ga., & old Tenn	5	...
South Carolina	5	...
Stock Banks of Tennessee & S. C	5	...

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The following is the traffic for the week ending January 25, 1861:

Passengers	$11,614 98
Freight and Live Stock	20,767 06
Mails and Sundries	1,437 00
Total	$43,759 04
Corresponding week of last year	30,007 104
Increase	$13,752 98

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1861.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—The receipts of Flour and grain during the past week, compared with the corresponding week of last year as follows:

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FOR WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JAN. 19, 1861.

	Flour	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
	bbls.	bu	bu	bu	bu	bu
G. C. & R. R.	3035	2025	3929	1304	2306	200
C. & N. W. R. R.	9726	9000	21700		2900	900
I. C. R. R.	977	11800	39000	1620	293	150
C. B. & Q. R. R.	3000	24894	49902	5432	1000	900
M. & W. R. R.	7431	13031	73	9469	760	3307
C. & A. R. R.	350	956	49187	501	100	800
Total	24599	61257	143830	9064	9053	5601
Same time '60	6767	69233	19043	38714	3039	6449

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Flour, bbls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.
Received by						
G. C. & R. R.				934	1250	322
C. & N. W. R. R.	784	1050	3250	2770	800	970
I. C. R. R.		2000	2000			
C. B. & Q. R. R.	400	2937	1666	2365	223	973
M. & W. R. R.	1073	4492		1460	360	
C. & A. R. R.		1000				
Total	2173	20134	27033	17282	1045	1804
Shipped by						
G. C. & R. R.						
C. & N. W. R. R.	1650	2000	2000	1000		
I. C. R. R.		748	240	48	15	1065
C. B. & Q. R. R.		1000	8156	15	148	1500
M. & W. R. R.		739		15		1111
C. & A. R. R.		15		16	50	2800
Total		3044	1047	133	461	51215

The receipt of Hogs, live and dressed, during the past twenty-four hours, amounted to 4,091—of which 1,044 were dressed. There was less inquiry by shippers for dressed hogs to-day, and the market declined about 10c—heavy hogs selling at $6.37½@6.40, and very extra only commanding $6.50. Light hogs were sold at $6.12½. Live Hogs were in fair request, but the market was scarcely so firm, with sales at $5.10@5.50 gross.

In Provisions there was little or nothing done, but the market is still firm. Mess Pork in New York were sold, last night, at $16.25; but round lots of well-established brands are held at $16.75@17.00—buyers offering $16.50. Cut Meats are quiet but steady, the market being still bare. Lard is dull at 10@10½c.

The Flour market was less active to-day, the demand being light and the sales limited at $4.30@4.40 for fair to good spring extra, and $3.60@3.75 for medium to fair super, the market closing heavy. Wheat opened firm, and some sales of No. 2 spring were effected at 79½c, at which figure the market became dull at the close, several parcels changing hands at 79c. No. 1 Spring was in active request and 80c advance was paid—15,000 bushels being sold at 81½c in store. The Corn market was very dull at 28½c for Mixed, at which price several thousand bushels changed hands—the market closing heavy. Yellow Corn was sold to-day, to be delivered at Oglesburgh, free of freight and insurance, at 62½c. Oats were quiet and nominal at 17¾@17½c. Rye dull, with sales at 42c for No. 1 in store. Barley continues very dull and heavy,—sales of No. 2 spring at 50c, at which it closes. Timothy Seed is quiet and easy at 1½c. Alcohol, 26@30c. Clover Seed is dull at $4.50. Timothy Seed is in good demand and firm at $2.25, with sales of extra at $2.30.

EXPORTS.—In yesterday's report the sales of 1,000,000 lbs long Middles at St. Louis was quoted at ½c too low. It should have been ¼c higher, not take. The price should have been 9½c, loose.

The British Corn Trade.

[From the Mark Lane Express, Jan. 7.]

The year 1860 is now numbered with the past, but its memory will probably long attach to the present century. The autumn immediately preceding and not less favorable for the ingathering of the harvest, and much of this was yet in arrear. A favorable spring succeeded, and the month of January opened unseasonably, mild and wet; but February was wintery, and only the early-sown Wheat then looked well. In March the backward parts of the land perfectly swamped many of the heavy lands. April and the beginning of May were rough, and against whom sorely did the cold winds of the west, here became fine, and all vegetation showed the beneficial change; the seasonable showers of June came—but the wheat exhibited many blanks. Rough weather, with hail, returned in June, and this lasted for a fortnight, when a change took place for the improvement. The hay crop in this month was much damaged.

A fortnight's dry weather occurred early in July, which was diligently employed in haymaking; but after that, with the exception of showers and much damage. August arrived, but still without signs of summer, scarcely two days of sunshine following each other, and such a month of rain as the 31 was remarkable how much wet the sheaves bore without germinating. September and October followed, with corn remained ungathered, and the completion of the harvest was delayed to the middle of the latter improved. Some pieces in the north, however, stood in the fields all through December.

As the price of wheat was unremunerative to the farmers, as they had been for two years, with the exception of a temporary rise in 1859, in consequence of the failure in Northern Europe, they therefore sent large quantities to market to obtain the much needed money. So long as these large deliveries as indications of heavy crops were without confidence as to future trade. But in the weeks of harvest the markets of the north were still without new corn, and the new wheat on being placed upon the market was sold on, as extraordinary impulse was given to foreign imports. So much so that for the last four months of the year nearly as much wheat has been entered for home consumption as in the whole of 1859—viz., about 4,000,000 qrs. wheat, and this for consumption only. The rates had advanced too much for speculation, and there is no telling when the new crop would come in quantities to market. Hitherto the miserable condition of the roads prevented sales; but, with the help of frost and drying winds, spring advanced, it is certain to appear. Indeed, the first arrivals of new wheat were made of last year was in February, when they were 4s. 6d. per qr. more than the highest prices realized, and by July were 9s. 6d. There was then a slight decline for a month, but in the first week of August the rise was 4s. 6d. more, and they were forwards in the 3d week in September to their highest, viz. 9s. 6d. This week there was then another decline, till in the 3d week in December, when they fell to 5s. 9d. The extreme difference in the period of 52 days, from the 3d week of July must chiefly be traced to the bad quality of the new wheat; but, partly also to the immense arrivals of foreign. The first arrivals of the latter market was on Monday, 26th Nov.—say 6s. 9 qr., and the greatest was in the 3d week August—say 4s. to 5s.

Of the imports lately received, America has contributed about 1,500,000 qrs., and she will probably be able to send as much more. Although we do not expect a harvest equal to those of the past year, we think enough will arrive between now and harvest to fill up any void in our own crop, and to supply the deficiency of last year. But with a very poor beginning as to wheat-sowing and the state of the land, the last year, we think there is much probability of a decline in prices. On the other hand, if foreign resources should fail, and the growing crops be threatened, or an American at least, there is ample room for a further large advance. Asregards spring corn, its quality was universally deteriorated by the ungeniality of the season.

Much of the Barley that looked well, and fit for malting, failed to germinate in a good deal was stained, and all had short weight. The oats that promised well have turned out damp and light. The Peas were nearly half spoiled. Beans were in the fields an very late, that they were generally unfit for use without kiln-drying. Let us now, however, hope, that with the opening year, a favoring Providence will grant us a more genial season, and one blessing, and send us general prosperity.

CATTLE.—The receipts were rapid to-day, the largest sale on Tuesday night to sharp frost, and wheat has generally advanced 1c per qr. For the week ending to-day, 1,000 head.

The arrivals of the coast since the 26th Dec. were 19 cargoes, of which 10 were wheat, seven maize, and two miscellaneous. The unshipped, reported was as follows: Four cargoes wheat, red Odessa, at 44s. 6d.; one of Galatz barley at 31s. 6d. (the passage) at 6s. 6d. and Bordianki (for June and July) five cargoes of maize at 39s. 9d. to 43s.; one of Reni at 42s. 6d.; one of Galatz barley at 31s. 6d. The sales noted last week were 79,323 qrs. Wheat, at 46s. 3d. to 47s. 6d., the latter the highest season.

The London averages were 56s. 2d. on 8,393 qrs. The arrivals into the principal ports of Great Britain for the week ending December 1 were, for Wheat and Flour, were equal to 86,536 qrs. wheat, of which 5,801 qrs. were colonial.

Weekly Review of Chicago Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1861.

FREIGHTS.—The following are the ruling rates per Railroad and Propeller, Freight at the various railroad stations of the city:

Rates from Chicago to	1st class.	2d class.	3d class.	4th class.	Grain.	Live Hogs.	Cattle & Horses.
Detroit, Mich.	85	80	75	70	30	60	80
Toledo, O.	85	80	75	70	30	60	80
Cleveland, O.	85	80	75	70	30	60	80
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.00	90	80	70	30	60	80
New York	1.50	1.40	1.30	1.20	50	1.00	1.50
Boston	1.50	1.40	1.30	1.20	50	1.00	1.50
Pittsburg, Pa.	1.00	90	80	70	30	60	80
Cincinnati, O.	1.00	90	80	70	30	60	80
Columbus, O.	1.00	90	80	70	30	60	80
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.00	90	80	70	30	60	80
Terre Haute, Ind.	1.00	90	80	70	30	60	80
Peoria, Ill.	1.00	90	80	70	30	60	80
Galena, Ill.	1.00	90	80	70	30	60	80
Quincy, Ill.	1.00	90	80	70	30	60	80
Burlington, Ia.	1.00	90	80	70	30	60	80
Rock Island, Ill.	1.00	90	80	70	30	60	80
Dubuque, Ia.	1.00	90	80	70	30	60	80
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.00	90	80	70	30	60	80
Madison, Wis.	1.00	90	80	70	30	60	80
Janesville, Wis.	1.00	90	80	70	30	60	80
Fond du Lac, Wis.	1.00	90	80	70	30	60	80
Portage City, Wis.	1.00	90	80	70	30	60	80
Winona, Minn.	1.00	90	80	70	30	60	80
St. Paul, Minn.	1.00	90	80	70	30	60	80

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—FLOUR—No important change; good demand both for export and home consumption. The sales are 14,000 barrels at 900 bbls' ready, choice, $5.90@5.95; extra state, $5.60@5.80; common to medium extra state, $5.45@5.50 common to medium extra round hoop Ohio, $5.60@5.75 shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, $5.80@6.00; trade brands of fancy and family flours still braver the purchaser; sales 600 bbls at $5.10@5.35 for common to choice extra Western; $5.40@5.90 for common to choice extra State. Corn meal dull; $4 for Jersey; $4.10 for Brandywine.

WHEAT—Firmer with fair demand. Sales 800 bbls at 1?@1?c.

RYE—Quiet. A steady matter with moderate export demand. Prices still continue scarce and firm. Sales 600 bu fair Chicago spring at $1.18, 1,000 bu Milwaukee club at $1.19, 1,000 bu Chicago mill club, similar, Wisconsin and Iowa at $1.19@1.20, 1,000 bu red winter at $1.20, 13,000 bu white winter at $1.21@1.23 in store and del., 16,000 bu white 2nd at $1.20@1.21, 6,000 bu prime white at $1.24@1.25, and 2,000 bu choice white at $1.25. Barley quiet and nominally unchanged. Malt dull and lower. Sales 500 bu Canada at 76c in store. Corn—Moderate export and home demand. Market without decided change in prices. Sales 20,000 bu at 60c in store for white western, 59 del., 59 seasonal, 58c in store, and 57c for new mixed western at the close. Oats—Quiet and heavy. Sales 4,000 bu Canada at 32c in store, 33 del., 34 for Canada and Western, and 35@36c for Canadian, and 37@38c for Western. Pork dull and heavy. Sales 200 bbls at $17.75@18.12½ for mess, $14.50@15.50 for prime, $16.25@16.50 for clear and mess, and $13.50@14.50 for prime mess. Beef dull and nominal. Beef hams steady; sales 200 bbls at $21.50@22.50. Cut Meats dull and heavy; sales 200 pieces Shoulders at 5½c. Dressed hogs heavy and lower; sales at 5¼@5¾c for corn-fed. Live hogs quiet at 4½@4¾c. Lard dull; sales 200 boxes shortclifted middles, deliverable at Baltimore for Liverpool on p. t.; and 100 boxes city Cumberland middles at 9¼@9½c. Butter heavy and unchanged for W. O. By section 40 bbls Canada unsavorable at 20@24c, cash.

STOCKS—At Second Board dull—Ga. & Chi. TRN 57; C. & R. I. 98; Mich. Cen. 70; Mich. S. & N. I. 70; Reading 45¾; C. & P. 84¾; Erie 26¾; N. Y. Cen. 93¾; Hudson 43½; Pac. Mail 96¾. Illinois closing fund, 100¾; C. & R. I. bonds 94; C. & R. I. bonds 40; Erie second 29¾; Mo. 7s 68½; Va. 7s; Tenn 74½; Treasury 7? 100@102¾.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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OF ALL QUARRIES.

G. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills,

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DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,

Bunt Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses,

Belting of All Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bolts,

Iron Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

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MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Gurney Hughes and Roller Process Machinery of OLIVER EVANS & CHAFFEE & SCHELL of Westtown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits and cheapness. Circulars, references, &c., sent, on application.

The Patent Cotton Press, Cocks, Valves, Arch Cast-Iron Frames, complete, delivered in Chicago, at the following prices:

5 horse power	$ 800	25 horse power	$1,250
8 "	900	30 "	1,500
10 "	1,000	40 "	1,800
15 "	1,200	50 "	2,000
20 "	1,400	60 "	2,200

and in the proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with

JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we can confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per Cent in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined, and from whom information regarding them. Communications by mail will receive prompt attention. Correspondence solicited.

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &C., At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S

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REMOVAL.

WE ARE NOW REMOVING OUR STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &C., &C.,

From the store occupied by us at

72 Lake Street, Up-Stairs.

To the Large and Commodious Sales Rooms,

NOS. 74 & 76 LAKE STREET,

Where we shall be happy to see our old friends, and the trade generally. Satisfied inducements, we shall, as usual, offer special inducements to

Cash and Short Time Prompt Paying Buyers.

BOWEN BROTHERS.

J. B. SHAY'S

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE,

AT PANIC PRICES,

TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING STOCK.

Nos. 163 and 165 Lake Street,

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38 LA SALLE STREET.

Ja26-2w35.2w

BUY THE GENUINE.

Lubin's Extracts,
Lubin's Pomades,
Lubin's Hair Oil,
Lubin's Cosmetic,
Lubin's Rose Powder,
Lubin's Rice Powder,
Lubin's Pearl White,
Lubin's Lavender,
Lubin's Bouquet,
Lubin's Fastiles,
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The best variety of Fine Toilet Goods west of New York.

Druggists and Apothecaries, 141 & 146 Lake street

LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S

TIGHT LOCK-STITCH

FAMILY AND TAILORING

SEWING MACHINES,

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SEWING MACHINES,

BUT A MACHINE—One that is fully warranted, strong, well-finished and reliable, one that I easy goods will not wrinkle out of temper.

One that requires no tools to set the needle, is easily operated, threaded, and goods can be turned at will.

One that makes the double lock-stitch with two threads, which cannot be drawn apart.

One that makes the stitch ALIKE ON BOTH SIDES OF THE GOODS.

One that use the celebrated WHEEL FEED, capable of handling all materials, from the finest muslin to the coarsest cloth.

One that does not use Curved Needles, which are liable to breakage, being the only needle known to be the best.

One that does not break the thread, stitch after stitch, nor form a looped ridge on the underside of the cloth.

One that will sew over seams, and gathers without basting, and will run back and forth.

One that makes the stitch as you want it alike and even on both sides the cloth.

One that is fully licensed under Howe's Extended Term and Free from infringement.

One that will stitch, fell, gather and bind without basting.

One that will do perfectly an I easily all FAMILY and TAILORING work, and do it more beautifully.

One that obviates the necessity of procuring Two Machines, as is frequently pursued in families.

One that obviates the necessity of procuring Two Machines, as is frequently pursued in families.

One that speedily and publicly Challenges Machines of any and all other manufacture to do as large a range of work as can easily be done on these Machines. Such is

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☞ All orders or communications from Families, Tailors, Seamstresses, Clothiers, Harness and Carriage Makers in this country, will receive prompt attention. A Descriptive, Circular, and Samples of Work will be sent, on Receipt of a Postage Stamp. Machines sent on Delivery of the Machines. If desired, so that the purchaser NEED NOT PAY FOR THE MACHINE UNTIL IT IS RECEIVED.

☞ Citizens and Strangers call and examine the Machines and their work for yourselves.

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jan26-2w-cm-d-w(wkly)

THE ONLY PREPARATION

THAT HAS

STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS,

And grown more and more popular every day.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

RAVINE CAMP, Mich., Dec. 31st, 1859.

PROF. WOOD—This will please accept a line to inform you that the hair on my head all fell off over twenty years ago, caused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with dreadful eruptions on the head. A constitutional course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of despondency, I was not long able to obtain sad for caps, neither have I been able to do much up to the present time, only my head is protected extremely from cold. The indicced me to pay Briggs & Hodge a visit the last week I had on earth for a two dollar bottle of thy Hair Restorative about the first of March. In a few days I had faithfully followed the directions and the bald spot is now covered with hair thick and black, and the rest of my head is fast filling with the same. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore my head to its pristine beauty, and as I desire to persevere in so good a thing, and desiring of means to purchase any more, I would ask that if thou would be willing to send me an additional bottle, and account for a bottle, and receive to myself the acquaintance of a Brother and Sister in the Lord, that are fellow the widow and the fatherless. SUSANNAH KIRBY.

Lemon, Noble Co., Ind., Feb. 8th, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: In the month of the year 1855, while attending the State and National Law School at Ann Arbor, Mich., I was taken with a disease unknown to me, consequently failing of very rapidly, so much so that I was compelled to return home. The greater part of my scalp was a most entirely bereft of its covering. I was under the treatment of physicians for a long time, but took part of my head shortly after leaving them. Being now about to commence the practice of law, and upon my return to the State of Indiana, my move can be more successful if I can restore my hair. I am at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, therefore instruct no sequence as I were to recognize me at all.

If I once made application to thy hand skillful physician, and have been successful, I received a letter from them that my hair would again be restored; I was in the habit of using your Hair Restorative, and Dressing, in the latter part of the year 1856, your Restorative and Dressing was used by a friend of mine, who is the most reliable fair Restorative in use. I trust our beloved Saviour will bless your endeavors to do good to all mankind. Yours in the bonds of love. Since that time, I have used no other. Should you receive this letter, please send me cash, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy. Yours, &c., P. LAVIA.

ARCHIVES and Chancery Law

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Missouri, and by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5; one dozen bottles for $9. Sent by express to any part of the country. Directions how to apply, and all necessary information accompanies each bottle. Ja26-d&w-6m

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE GREAT REBELLION!

The Union Men Encouraged.

DOUGLAS'S FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

SECRETARY DIX'S INSTRUCTIONS TO CAPTAINS OF REVENUE.

THE CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE SECESSIONISTS AT WASHINGTON.

South Carolina Refuses to Recognize the Virginia Commissioner.

S. S. SETTING MORE BELLIGERENT.

The Georgia Secession Convention.

TEXAS ON STILTS.

Other Matters of Interest.

Important from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Union men are much encouraged by the prompt response to the invitation for Commissioners to meet here on the 4th of February, and it is believed that its action will command the support of a large majority of Congress.

The fugitive Slave Law introduced to-day by Douglas, is considered a thorough and effective measure, obviating the objections to the present statute.

Senators Slidell and Benjamin will formally vacate as soon as they receive official information of the secession of Louisiana.

It is not believed that a majority of Secessionists will be elected in any of the border State Conventions.

The great point now aimed at by Union men is to avoid all pretext for collision by seceding States, in the hope that the second sober thought of the people, if adjustment measures are presented, will induce them to resume their places in the Union. The repeal of the Personal Liberty bill by Rhode Island, and the action of the Ohio Legislature, are hailed as harbingers of peace. Affairs wear a more hopeful aspect.

Secretary Dix has instructed commanders of revenue cutters, if attacked, to make the best defence in their power, and if assailed by a superior force, to run their vessels ashore and blow them up. He has also written the Collector of New Orleans to apply to the Gov. of Louisiana to revoke the seizure of the Government Hospital and ordering 260 patients to be removed, Dix denouncing it as an act of outrageous barbarism, disgraceful to any age or country.

The Mayor of Washington has been summoned before the Select Committee to testify relative to the conspiracy to seize the Capital. He privately says he knows nothing about it.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: The guns mounted at Fort Monroe pointing inland are 32 pounders.

It is understood the Brooklyn's orders are to intercept Government vessels heretofore authorized to go to Pensacola, and create the trouble which might ensue by an attempt on the part of the Floridians to seize and hold them.

An application was made by the Mayor today to be allowed to occupy the City Hall as a favorable point for troops.

Letters from Charleston lead to the belief that Fort Sumter will shortly be attacked. The exasperation of the public is so great that the authorities are losing control.

The apprehensions of an attack on the Capital are so far quieted by the names of the leaders are known. Gen. Scott anticipates trouble on the 4th of February, when the Commissioners invited by Virginia are to meet.

Col. Hayne and ex-President Tyler contend to-night that the President has ordered reinforcements to Fort Pickens. Hayne in consultation with Charleston.

The statement in the Norfolk papers that the Brooklyn was ordered to intercept other vessels of war besides Pensacola, is now confirmed. The dispatches from here that the Brooklyn was sent to reinforce Fort Pickens have created a tremendous excitement at Charleston, and it is feared will result in an attack on Fort Sumter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—So many military companies are arriving here that it is impossible to find quarters. Additional troops are expected to-morrow.

Senator Mallory, at Pensacola, telegraphed Senator Bigler that evening 1700 men were on the ground to resist the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, and that if the Brooklyn attempted to relieve the Fort, a bloody fight will ensue.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—The Chicago and Milwaukee Boards of Trade visited the President, the Cabinet and Chief Clerks to-day. The President said, in the interview, if Mr. Lincoln shall enjoy his accession to power as much as I shall enjoy retirement, he will be a happy man. Secession is a political heresy that the history of the country has been raised when there was no danger. I tell you, my friends, the question of slavery will not be taken into the secession. We are to save the Union, and then save all else that is worth saving.

Mr. Reynolds, of New York, from the Committee on the President's Message, will to-morrow report a bill, not only giving the Executive power, but making it mandatory upon him, to call out the volunteer militia for the purpose of suppressing insurrection, &c.

Col. Hayne has made no demand on the Federal Government for the surrender of Fort Sumter, and is patiently awaiting the action of the Southern Congress at Montgomery, which will assemble next week.

The errand of the bogus war Brooklyn is believed to be of a peaceful character, with a view of intercepting hostile demonstrations on the part of the Gulf Squadron. The troops on board are reported to be destined for the Tortugas, which are still in possession of the Federal authorities, but without adequate force to hold them. Capt. Barron was sent by land a week ago on a similar errand, and has probably arrived there by this time. His dispatches to Ft. Pickens and the Naval Commanders in the Gulf were of a most pacific character.

Owing to the urgent remonstrances of Secretary Dix the Marine Hospital safe at New Orleans has been satisfactorily arranged.

South Carolina Belligerent—Fort Sumter to be Taken.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 28.—The Legislature today unanimously resolved, that while acknowledging the courtesy of the Virginia Legislature in sending Commissioners and declining having any intercourse on the subject proposed, regarding the separation as final and irrevocable.

The correspondence of Mr. Hayne and Gov. Pickens, while the former was at Washington, was considered in Executive session. It appears that the assistance of South Carolina was the surrender of Fort Sumter and the withdrawal of the Federal troops; that South Carolina promised to pay for the forts, and that Buchanan, in deference to the wishes of Southern Congressmen, withheld the proposition. Gov. Pickens now tells Hayne to make a final demand, repudiating this, and could have neither that he has not power to give them up but must leave it to Congress. Pickens further tells Hayne to make a final demand; then if refused, Sumter must be taken.

The Legislature endorses this action.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 29.—The steamer Columbia got off the bar and came up to the city this morning. Her freight will be taken out and she will proceed again at the wharf. The vessel is strained somewhat, but the damage is slight.

Union Meeting at Detroit.

DETROIT, Jan. 29.—A large meeting of the citizens favorable to the plan of the Border State Committee, assembled at the City Hall this evening, pursuant to a call of the Mayor. The hall was densely packed, and hundreds were unable to obtain admittance. The meeting was addressed by prominent Democratic and Republican speakers. Resolutions were adopted favoring the admission of the territory north of 36 deg. 30 min. as a State, with or without slavery; and all north of that line free; the amendment of the Fugitive Slave law to prevent kidnapping; the repeal of personal liberty laws; the prevention of interference by Congress with slavery in slave States, dock yards, and inter-state slave trade; the non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the District of Columbia, except with the consent of the people, of Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia; and the perpetual prohibition of the African slave trade. Three delegates were appointed to proceed to Lansing, and urge the Legislature to repeal the Personal Liberty law.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 29.—A bill has been introduced into the Legislature authorizing against cities and counties to recover from slave rescuers. Individuals will be punished by a fine of $1,000, or solitary imprisonment for three years. Memorializing the Governor to appoint Commissioners to Washington for the 4th of February. The select committee to-night reported the same bill to-morrow. In the House the appointment of Commissioners was discussed, and made the special order for to-morrow. It will probably pass.

The Georgia Secession Convention.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Jan. 28.—The ordinance adopted Saturday, abolishing Federal Courts, was reconsidered and recommitted to-day for the purpose of making an Admiralty Court. Commissioners were appointed to slave-holding States. Delegates to Montgomery were instructed to make a provisional Government on the basis of the Federal Constitution. The ordinance continuing existing revenue laws lost. An ordinance substantially the same as that of South Carolina will be adopted after long and animated debate—130 against 116.

From North Carolina.

RALEIGH, Jan. 29.—The Senate is engaged to-day on private bills.

The House considered the Senate Convention bill. Several amendments were adopted, but no vote taken on the passage. It comes up to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

There was a case of small pox in the city to-day, and there was some talk of moving, and some for an adjournment until March awaiting further developments.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29th.—The Convention met at quarter past twelve. A salute of 13 guns was fired, when the Convention went into secret session at half-past twelve on the Mississippi navigation question.

What the British Government will do.

TORONTO, Jan. 29.—The *Leader* of to-day says: "We are glad openly and publicly Challenges Machines of any and all other manufacture to do as large a range of work as can easily be done on these Machines. Such is

LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S.

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☞ All orders or communications from Families, Tailors, Seamstresses, Clothiers, Harness and Carriage Makers in this country, will receive prompt attention. A Descriptive, Circular, and Samples of Work will be sent, on Receipt of a Postage Stamp. Machines sent on Delivery of the Machines. If desired, so that the purchaser NEED NOT PAY FOR THE MACHINE UNTIL IT IS RECEIVED.

☞ Citizens and Strangers call and examine the Machines and their work for yourselves.

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THE ONLY PREPARATION

THAT HAS

STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS,

And grown more and more popular every day.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

RAVINE CAMP, Mich., Dec. 31st, 1859.

PROF. WOOD—This will please accept a line to inform you that the hair on my head all fell off over twenty years ago, caused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with dreadful eruptions on the head. A constitutional course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of despondency, I was not long able to obtain sad for caps, neither have I been able to do much up to the present time, only my head is protected extremely from cold. The indicced me to pay Briggs & Hodge a visit the last week I had on earth for a two dollar bottle of thy Hair Restorative about the first of March. In a few days I had faithfully followed the directions and the bald spot is now covered with hair thick and black, and the rest of my head is fast filling with the same. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore my head to its pristine beauty, and as I desire to persevere in so good a thing, and desiring of means to purchase any more, I would ask that if thou would be willing to send me an additional bottle, and account for a bottle, and receive to myself the acquaintance of a Brother and Sister in the Lord, that are fellow the widow and the fatherless. SUSANNAH KIRBY.

Lemon, Noble Co., Ind., Feb. 8th, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: In the month of the year 1855, while attending the State and National Law School at Ann Arbor, Mich., I was taken with a disease unknown to me, consequently failing of very rapidly, so much so that I was compelled to return home. The greater part of my scalp was a most entirely bereft of its covering. I was under the treatment of physicians for a long time, but took part of my head shortly after leaving them. Being now about to commence the practice of law, and upon my return to the State of Indiana, my move can be more successful if I can restore my hair. I am at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, therefore instruct no sequence as I were to recognize me at all.

If I once made application to thy hand skillful physician, and have been successful, I received a letter from them that my hair would again be restored; I was in the habit of using your Hair Restorative, and Dressing, in the latter part of the year 1856, your Restorative and Dressing was used by a friend of mine, who is the most reliable fair Restorative in use. I trust our beloved Saviour will bless your endeavors to do good to all mankind. Yours in the bonds of love. Since that time, I have used no other. Should you receive this letter, please send me cash, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy. Yours, &c., P. LAVIA.

ARCHIVES and Chancery Law

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Missouri, and by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5; one dozen bottles for $9. Sent by express to any part of the country. Directions how to apply, and all necessary information accompanies each bottle. Ja26-d&w-6m

Letter from Secretary Dix.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The following letter from Secretary Dix to Capt. Hudson, of the revenue cutter Harriet Lane, now at Galveston, is published:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 18, 1861.

SIR: Information has been received that the forts at the entrance of the harbor of Galveston are in the hands of persons in hostility to the United States, and that the revenue cutter under your command is threatened with attack. If you should be assailed by a force which you cannot successfully resist, you will not permit the vessel to be taken. You will run her ashore and set her on fire, or blow her up, rather than surrender her. You will defend the flag and the property of the United States intrusted to your care at every hazard and to the last extremity. If you succeed in bringing the vessel into any port where there is a force of the United States sufficient to protect her, you will report your arrival by telegraph to this Department. If you are driven to the necessity of destroying the vessel, you will save the crew and the public property contained in her, and report the act by the first opportunity. If you succeed in defending the vessel, you will not permit any part of the crew to leave her, except in case of sickness, or for the purpose of procuring provisions or water. You will not permit any change to be made in the complement of officers or crew, except by my order. You will not permit any part of the crew to be taken out of the vessel, except in the case of sickness, or for the purpose of procuring provisions or water. You will not permit any change to be made in the complement of officers or crew, except by my order. You will not permit any part of the crew to be taken out of the vessel, except in the case of sickness, or for the purpose of procuring provisions or water.

JOHN A. DIX, Secretary of the Treasury.

Mayor Wood and the Treason Arms.

[From the New York Tribune, 26th.]

The treasonable complicity of Mayor Wood with the Southern rebels is put beyond a doubt by the dispatches we print in another column. Ex-Senator Toombs yesterday impudently telegraphed to the Mayor, demanding to be informed if arms intended for the State of Georgia had been seized by the authorities here, and closing with the menacing remark, "Your answer is important to us and to New York." The Mayor in reply expressed his belief that arms had been seized, and declares that if he had the power he should summarily punish the police for their zeal. If this is not misprision of treason we do not know what constitutes the crime.